

Save Each Day's Coupons for Intelligencer Photos.

NO HEARINGS

On the Tariff Bill Will Be Allowed by the Senate Committee.

COAL TAKEN FROM THE FREE LIST

And the Senate May Restore the Duty, or Attempt It.

INDUSTRIES CANNOT BE HEARD

In Their Behalf, So Say the Democratic Members.

VOORHEES MAKES A STATEMENT

In Which He Tries to Show the Wisdom of the Action—An Intimation That the Representatives of the Various Industries Can Not Affect the Committee—Mr. Voorhees and His Colleagues Know It All and Not in Need of Counsel from the People. The Hawaiian Debate—A Partisan Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Democratic members of the committee on finance were in executive session over an hour to-day. They agreed to grant no hearings at all on the Wilson tariff bill and authorized Senator Voorhees to prepare a statement of their reasons, which is as follows:

"Prompt and speedy action on pending tariff legislation is required at this time by every patriotic and business consideration. The majority of the finance committee, charged with the responsibility of the pending measure, intend that no delay shall occur which it is possible to avoid. We are determined that the business men of the country and all classes shall at a very early day have a full and clear insight into the laws of tariff taxation which shall hereafter prevail.

"A claim, however, is now made that whoever may wish to do so must be allowed before the finance committee and make speeches in regard to each and every particular interest affected by the tariff. This claim is without limit as to numbers, and if granted to one person it must be granted to all. One senator alone asks 500 to be heard from his state. It is also unlimited as to time and becomes, therefore, in the hands of the opponents of the tariff reform an instrument of delay, indefinite in duration and far more formidable and inefficient than the worst form of filibustering on the floor of the senate. But if these hearings, as they are called, are a matter of right and cannot be denied by the committee, why should they be merely ex parte in their character?"

OF COURSE ALL SHOULD BE HEARD.

"If we are to listen to the next four or five months, as boasted in certain quarters we will be compelled to do, from the manufacturers, those who plead for protection for means and profits alone, it seems to us that the consumers of tariff taxed goods, the farmer, the toiling millions throughout the whole land, have the highest right of all to be heard in their necessary self defense against injustice and oppression.

"If the cause of privilege, protection and financial greed are to invade our committee room, to be heard during the coming spring and summer, then by every principle of justice and right, the cause of the victim, the toiling consumer, must also be amply and fully heard. The truth is that legislation was never accomplished by such methods and never will be under our form of government. The people are heard through their representatives in Congress, and a moment's reflection will show how ample and sufficient such hearings always have been and always will continue to be. For instance, why should the business of the country be left in doubt for weeks and months while the manufacturers of a certain state are talking to a committee, when in point of fact a senator from the same state, a manufacturer himself, could be discussing the same questions far more intelligently and ably on the floor of the senate?"

"It is all idle pretence that any right is denied to anybody by the course the committee has determined to take. We will report our bill to the senate without delay and then full hearings will take place. Already more than a million circulars embracing interrogatories touching every branch of business known to the census of 1890 have been addressed to all our industries, and abundant streams of information are pouring in for use in discussion in the senate. In addition to this nearly all the protected manufacturers were heard before the committee on the ways and means of the house and the testimony there taken is in print and in the possession of the senate. The whole subject is very familiar to the American mind and needs no further elucidation than will be incident to a full, free debate. The country needs action—action."

The Republican senators accept the decision of the committee with composure, but they will make a vigorous protest and will probably move to recommit the bill when reported to the senate to give interested parties a chance to state their objections to the measure.

A STATEMENT FROM REPUBLICANS.

The Republican members of the senate finance committee through Senator Aldrich gave out the following statement in reply to that of the Democratic members:

"The minority of the finance committee are greatly surprised at the character of the statement which has been handed to them, and which is said to have been furnished to the press by the majority of the committee in regard to their refusal to give hearings on the tariff bill. The Republican members of the committee, relying on the assurances given them by the chairman during the session of the committee, had supposed that hearings would be given

as a matter of course, and had so informed all parties desirous of being heard.

"The matter came up in committee this morning upon a request for a hearing made by one member in behalf of the farmers and wool growers of the United States, who are now present in Washington in large numbers for the purpose and upon the request of other members in behalf of certain cotton operatives of Fall River and other parties.

"There was no request on the part of the Republican members for ex parte hearings nor for hearings for any special class, nor any disposition or desire to secure such results.

"The minority believe that all parties, farmers, workmen, merchants, manufacturers and all others, whether for or against the bill, interested in the rates fixed by the house bill, rates of which they could have no knowledge before the final vote in the house, should be heard upon matters so vitally affecting their interests.

"The right to be heard has never before, so far as we are aware, been denied to the American people by the finance committee of the United States senate, and the minority of the committee believe this extraordinary action on the part of the majority in refusing to give hearings is both unjust and should be resisted by all parliamentary methods."

THEY GET TO WORK.

The Democratic members of the senate committee on finance lost no time in proceeding to work upon the tariff bill after they decided not to grant hearings to interested parties. Senators Jones, of Arkansas, Mills and Vest, composing all the members of the subcommittee on tariff, except Senator Voorhees, met to-day and took up the bill with the view of putting it in shape at the earliest practicable moment for submission, first to the Democratic members and afterwards to the full committee. The meeting was of an exceedingly private character and the proceedings were not given out. It is known, however, that considerable progress was made with the work, owing largely to the fact that these gentlemen had all given much attention to the bill and had conferred among themselves to a sufficient extent to be familiar with one another's views upon the questions at issue.

A DUTY ON COAL.

They have determined to make a few concessions on important articles like coal and sugar. A duty will be placed on these articles, but whether it will be specific or ad valorem in character has not been determined. If a specific duty is decided upon it will, in the case of sugar, probably be a cent a pound, and in that of coal fifty cents or a dollar per ton.

No decision has been reached on the income tax. There are on the Democratic side of the senate many strong advocates of the striking out of this part of the bill, but so many of the Democratic members of the committee are favorable to this tax that it has become evident that this change will be difficult, if not impossible of accomplishment.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is urgent in his advocacy of an increased tax upon beer, but he has not so far met with great encouragement at the hands of other members of the committee.

THEY ASK FOR BREAD

And Are Given a Stone by the Democrats of the Senate Committee—Wool Growers' Request for a Hearing is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association, called to attempt to defeat the free wool provisions of the Wilson tariff bill, began this morning. Immediately after the opening of the meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a petition addressed to the finance committee of the senate asking for a hearing on the wool schedules of the Wilson tariff bill. A recess was then taken pending the report of the committee. Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, president of the association, presided.

The following preamble and resolution was presented to Chairman Voorhees, of the senate finance committee, by a delegation of wool growers:

"WHEREAS, The National Wool Growers' Association, representing an industry in which are directly interested and engaged 4,000,000 people of the United States, owning and caring for 47,000,000 sheep, with a directly invested capital of over \$200,000,000, and an indirect investment of \$300,000,000 more, are desirous of being heard in the interest of the sheep and wool industry, which it is believed is seriously threatened, even to complete annihilation, by proposed legislation, i. e., the Wilson bill, so called, now in the senate finance committee; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the association respectfully requests that a time be set apart and a date soon given in which we may appear—through a committee duly appointed—to present our cause for the consideration of the honorable committee on finance of the senate."

In reply to the petition Senator Voorhees said that the committee had determined to give no verbal hearings, and it would not be possible to make an exception in the case of the wool growers. He suggested that the association submit a written statement.

The members of the association will remain in the city for a week or more and probably endeavor to influence senators personally, being denied a formal hearing.

IN THE SENATE.

The Federal Elections Repeal Bill—Vote to Be Taken To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The bill repealing the federal election laws came up immediately after the preliminary business in the senate this morning and Senator Hawley (Rep. Conn.), took the floor in opposition to the bill. "Everybody knows that this bill is to pass," said he; "in fact immediately after the triumph of the Democratic party at the polls at the last election it was known that this law would be repealed. This marks a distinct era in the history of the country—at least as regards the ballot. It marks a new interpretation of the constitution upon provisions of the constitution supposed to have been settled beyond any doubt for a hundred years. The very preamble of the constitution is sufficient to indicate

that the power to make laws for the regulation of congressional elections is vested in Congress." Senator Hawley quoted the constitution providing for the election of members of Congress, and said: "There can be nothing plainer than this. James Madison, one of the greatest interpreters and expounders of the constitution, said that this power in the national government was necessary to prevent its own dissolution. He said that this power was necessary in order to perpetuate the national government."

Senator Perkins (Rep., Cal.) spoke in opposition to the bill. Senator Daniel (Dem., Va.) said the people by their candidates and their platform appealed to the tribunal of the people and the deeds had come that it should be repealed.

Senator Frye (Rep., Maine) followed and quoted a Virginia Democratic paper to show that wholesale frauds had been committed in Virginia elections.

Continuing, Senator Frye defended the character of John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections in New York.

"I have the greatest respect for him," said he. "He is fearless, and has shown a fidelity in office that is rarely seen."

It was agreed that the general debate should be extended until 3 p. m., tomorrow, at which time the vote on the amendments and the bill should be the only thing in order.

Senator Frye resumed his discussion of Davenport and read a letter written some years ago by W. C. Whitney, ex-secretary of the navy, highly commending him for an office of public trust. Several other speeches were delivered and the senate adjourned.

THE HAWAIIAN DEBATE

Closes and the McCrary Resolution Passes in Part by a Party Vote—Gen. Sickles the Only Democrat Who Isn't a "Cuckoo."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Hawaiian debate was concluded to-day, but the entire resolution was not passed because of the failure of the Democrats to secure a quorum when a vote was taken upon it. Much less opposition from the Democratic side developed than was at one time anticipated. The Hitt substitute, the Blair amendment and motion made by Mr. Reed to recommit the resolution were in turn voted down. When the vote came to be taken upon the main question, however, the adoption of the entire resolution, the Republicans refrained from voting and the Democrats lacked seventeen of a quorum.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, voted for Mr. Reed's motion to recommit the resolution, and Mr. Sickles against the McCrary resolution.

The Democrats expect to have a quorum present when the house meets tomorrow.

After several speeches on both sides of the question, General Sickles (Dem., New York) not the floor and made the first speech on the Democratic side against the McCrary resolution. If the resolution, which the house was asked to pass, confined itself to the past and the present, he said, he would have remained silent, but it went further. It had an important bearing on the future. He did not believe that one administration was a court of appeals or a court of review for the acts of a previous administration. [Republican applause.] He should look forward with regret to a possible review five years hence of the acts of Cleveland and Blount, as he now saw with surprise and regret an attempt to review the acts of President Harrison and Minister Stevens, both of whom were now out of office. The present government of Hawaii, he continued, was recognized by the United States as a legitimate government, and its authority was unquestioned.

"I do not agree with this resolution," continued Mr. Sickles, "and I will not vote for it. [Republican applause.] As long ago as 1850 I heard Governor March say that the Sandwich Islands should not belong to any other power and would eventually belong to us. I agreed with him then, and I agree with him now." [Republican applause.]

Mr. DeForest (Dem., Conn.) endorsed the action of the administration. Mr. Hopburn (Rep., Iowa) said the resolution which the Democratic house proposed to pass condemned Minister Stevens on ex parte evidence secured by Mr. Blount; that evidence Mr. McCrary would not have been warranted in using before any court.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, made the closing speech. He called attention to those features of the Hawaiian treaty submitted by President Harrison, which gave a pension of \$20,000 per year to the dethroned queen, \$150,000 to the royal princess, and assumed the Hawaiian debt of over three millions. He argued at length the existence of a conspiracy, which, having accomplished its usurpation of the functions of government, proceeded to divide up the spoils.

In the course of his speech Mr. Hooker paid a high tribute to Mr. Blount. In concluding he delivered a glowing eulogy of Mr. Cleveland for his devotion to truth and honesty.

Mr. Hooker received a round of applause as he took his seat.

THE VOTING.

The hour of 3:30 then having arrived, according to the special order, the vote was taken. Three resolutions were pending. The first was the majority (McCrary) resolution. It contains a denunciation of the overthrow of the Hawaiian Islands, and approves the principle of the President of the United States that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

The second was the minority resolution offered as a substitute for the McCrary resolution. It recites that it is the sense of this house that any intervention by the executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives or officers without authority of Congress is a dangerous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and dignities of the Congress of the United States and a violation of the law of nations.

To the last resolution Mr. Blair offered a substitute approving the recognition of the provisional government by both administrations and declaring for annexation.

The vote was first taken on the Blair amendment which was lost on a rising vote 77 to 155.

The vote was then taken on the minority (Hitt) resolution, which was

offered as a substitute. It was lost, first on a rising vote 95 to 138, then on a yeas and nays vote 102 to 182.

As on the previous roll call there was no breaking away from party lines, The Populists voted with the Republicans.

Upon the announcement of this vote, Mr. Reed moved to recommit the report of the committee with the accompanying resolutions with instructions to investigate all the assertions of fact contained in the resolution, offered by the committee and now pending before the house, giving full opportunity of cross examination by members of the committee as to testimony relating to any person accused by the resolution of crime or misconduct in office, or otherwise.

Upon this motion to recommit Mr. Cummings (Dem., New York) voted with the Republicans, and Mr. Sickles (Dem., New York) refused to vote. The motion was lost, 95 to 160. Mr. Burrows tried to move to lay on the table, but the speaker held that it was out of order. The vote then occurred upon the McCrary resolution.

FILIBUSTERING.

The Republicans, excepting Mr. Broderick, of Kansas, sat silent in their seats, refusing to answer to their names. The Populists also declined to vote. Mr. Sickles voted squarely against the resolution, and Mr. Cummings, Cockrell, (Dem., Tex.), and Geary, (Dem., Cal.), did not vote, refusing to place themselves on record for or against the resolution. The vote resulted 100 yeas to 2 nays. The Democrats lacked 17 of a quorum.

Mr. McCrary immediately moved a call of the house.

Mr. Reed followed up the filibustering programme by a roll call upon this motion. The call of the house was ordered—163 to 58.

The call of the house developed the presence of 245 members, the Republicans, of course, answering to their names.

During the call of the names of absentees for excuses, Mr. Reed, of Maine, asked in succession that each member who had failed to respond be excused. For thirty minutes, while these requests were being put to the house, Mr. Reed delayed proceedings. The Democrats were chafing a great deal under the sarcastic remarks of Mr. Reed, but the word was quietly passed around that a resolution would immediately be adopted to revoke the leaves of absence, and he was allowed to proceed. As soon as the call was completed, after all the absentees had been excused at the request of Mr. Reed, Mr. McCrary presented a resolution to revoke all leaves of absence, except those granted on account of sickness, and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph absent members and request their attendance.

Mr. Reed said that he was to have his trouble for his pains and he accordingly made the point of order that under the special order under which the house was operating, a quorum having been disclosed, nothing was in order save to proceed with the vote upon the resolution. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, who was in the chair, overruled the point of order on the ground that under a call of the house, notwithstanding the presence of a quorum, it was competent for the house to send for absentees.

The resolution was adopted without division, and at 6:35 the house adjourned.

The Railway Mail Employees' Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The bill for the reinstatement of a number of railway mail employees discharged during President Harrison's term was agreed to by the house committee on judiciary to-day. Some sharp party discussion was aroused and Mr. Broderick, of Kansas, and some others gave notice that a minority report would be submitted.

New Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Postmasters appointed: Clinton, Ohio county, Stewart Wallace, Vice Hannah McMurray resigned; Corda, Jackson county, A. M. Kessel, vice Corda; Parson resigned; Selden, Wood county, J. W. Smith, vice Henry Schrader resigned.

Patents Granted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Patents granted to-day: Eldridge D. Hanna, Clinton, addressing machine; Thomas M. and C. A. Horner, and J. L. Egar, Weston, hood for stove.

TO RESTORE QUEEN LIL.

The Japanese Emperor Informs President Cleveland of His Intention to Do So.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The steamer Peru which arrived to-night brings Hong Kong advices up to January 10, and Japan news to January 22. After three days delay the French consul-general at Shanghai has succeeded in settling the Kiangso claims of the French missionaries. The Chinese will indemnify missionaries and their converts and will reinstate the mission buildings.

The Japan Daily Herald, speaking of the Hawaiian question, says editorially:

A telegram was sent to President Cleveland from the emperor here informing him that the intention to restore the queen of Hawaii to her throne would be approved by him. The paper advises that three or four Japanese men of war be sent to Honolulu, with a peremptory demand for the restoration of the queen.

The following statistics of the loss by floods last October has been compiled: People killed, fourteen hundred; missing, one thousand; buildings entirely demolished, forty-six thousand; houses damaged, three hundred thousand.

Steamer Kagie Maru reported wrecked with a loss of sixty-three people.

Horner & Roberts' Failure.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 6.—The failure of the coal firm of Horner & Roberts will not be as heavy as was feared, and would not have been necessitated had it not been for the business depression. The liabilities are placed at \$150,000 and the assets at \$500,000. There will be no assignment.

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FOX ON THE STAND.

The Defense Springs a Sensation in the Coughlin Case.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The presence of Andrew Foy in Judge Tuthill's chambers to-day indicated an interesting session of the Coughlin case. As soon as it became generally known that he was in the witness room there was an excited movement of spectators in the court room, and the news being communicated to the corridor, a dense mass of people was soon clamoring for admission to the court room. Mrs. Bertha Harvey, the wife of the bricklayer, was the first witness of the day. She testified to having seen Mrs. Susie Horton, a state witness, sitting in the front yard, in a sadly intoxicated condition. This was on the day on which, according to the testimony of Mrs. Horton, the latter saw Coughlin, Cooney and Foy meet near her home.

"Call Andrew Foy," said Judge Wing. A tall, gray haired man with light gray mustache came to the stand. Every one leaned forward, so as not to lose a word of the examination. "Did you ever know Dr. Cronin?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever know Daniel Coughlin?"

"Yes."

"State whether or not you and Coughlin ever held whispered conversations in your house?"

"We did not."

"Did you ever say anything about Dr. Cronin in your meetings at that time?"

"No, sir, nothing whatever."

This caused a sensation in the court room, as it squarely contradicted the testimony of Mrs. Foy, who had told of overhearing the two men talk of the removal of Dr. Cronin and said that he had overheard them reading a letter which instructed them "to remove him at all hazards."

"Were you ever at the Carlson cottage?"

"Yes, early in November, during the trial."

"Ever before?"

"No, sir."

Judge Wing reached the climax of his examination when he asked: "Did you, Andrew Foy, have anything on earth to do with the disappearance of Dr. Cronin?"

"I guess not," replied Foy with a decided nod.

"What's that?" shouted Mr. Bottom.

"Read that answer."

"What do you mean by 'guess not'?" asked the court.

"I am positive of it, your honor," said Foy.

A FRUITLESS EFFORT.

Governor Wallis Makes a Free Trade Speech to the Wool Growers and They Decline to Protest.

Denver, Col., Feb. 6.—Governor Wallis delivered a free trade speech before the wool growers' convention this morning. He declared all tariff laws to be vicious, but if the country cannot exist without a law of this kind, he thought all articles should be taxed alike. He declared the only feature of the Wilson bill worthy of serious consideration to be the income tax clause, which he feared would be killed before the bill became a law.

At the conclusion of the governor's remarks, resolutions were adopted denouncing the theory of free trade, and all representations made for it that its passing will benefit the masses as untrue and unjust, as under such a law one million wool growers of this country will be ruined, while only one thousand woolen manufacturers can be benefited.

At the afternoon session the Colorado Wool Growers' Association was reorganized, after which the convention, which has been throughout harmonious and earnest in its opposition to the Wilson bill, adjourned sine die.

LATEST FROM RIO.

Peixoto Imprisoning All Who Oppose Him.

De Mello and Da Gama in Perfect Accord.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 7.—The following advices have been received from Rio Janeiro: President Peixoto continues to throw into jail all persons who he believes to be hostile to him and to his cause, including foreigners.

The insurgents in Rio harbor will remain on the defensive until reinforcements of troops arrive from the south. They are expected shortly.

It is not true that there have been any disputes between Admiral De Mello and Admiral Da Gama. The two officers, it is declared, are in perfect accord. Admiral De Mello will direct the land operations of the insurgent forces until Santos has been captured. After that work has been accomplished he will resume the command of the squadron, which he gave up to Admiral Da Gama when he left Rio Janeiro for the south.

McLaurin Gets It.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Hon. A. J. McLaurin was nominated for senator on the sixty-seventh ballot in the Mississippi Democratic caucuses.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Fifty delegates are in attendance at the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange in Pittsburgh.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their last public reception of the season last night. An enormous throng attended.

Ex-Senator Platt, of New York, in an interview, favors a re-organization of the Republican party in New York city, with new blood and ambitious young men to the front.

In anticipation of the increased tax on whisky by the Wilson bill the whisky trust has ordered all distilleries to work at the fullest capacity, and an advance of two cents per gallon in the price.

Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the Homestead strike of two years ago, appeared in Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday in a seditious condition. He has not worked for over a year and asks aid to get to Philadelphia.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is in session at Topeka, Kas. In his address President Loucks denounced President Cleveland as an obstinate, merciless autocrat, and Congress as a plant servile tool of the autocrat.

A SHREWD MOVE

By Mayor Ruter, of Kaukauna, Wis., Prevents a Riot.

PROF. SIMS, THE A. P. A. LECTURER

Arrested on a Charge of Libel While on His Way from Oshkosh to Kaukauna With 250 Followers Courting Trouble—The Warrant Served on Sims Without Trouble and Bloodshed is Averted—Only One Stone Thrown.

AFLETON, Wis., Feb. 6.—Prof. Sims, A. P. A. lecturer, who was mobbed at Oshkosh January 27, was arrested and taken off the train here to-night on a charge of libel, preferred by Peter Ruter, mayor of Kaukauna. Sims left Oshkosh this evening with a delegation of 250 members of the Oshkosh A. P. A., lodged in two cars on the Northwestern railway.

They had with them a band of music, and the programme was to reach Kaukauna at 6:30, and marched through the streets. Sims was to deliver a lecture at the Baptist church. Such proceedings would undoubtedly have precipitated a bloody riot, as the city of Kaukauna is in turmoil of factional and religious bigotry and bitterness.

To prevent Sims' appearance at Kaukauna, Peter Ruter, mayor of the city to-day instituted a civil suit for libel against Sims, and a warrant was issued for his arrest by Judge Goodland, of Outagamie circuit court.

The sheriff swore in twenty-five deputies to go to Kaukauna in case Sims should escape arrest and reach Kaukauna. The sheriff, however, served the warrant on Sims without disturbance as he came through Appleton, and the arrest was made without trouble.

A large crowd was at the depot when Sims was taken from the train, and considerable excitement prevailed, but aside from one stone being thrown through the car window, no other demonstration was made.

BASE BALL RULES

Not Materially Changed—A Bunt Hit Defined.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The committee on rules of the National Base Ball League completed their sittings here to-night.

The rules as a whole are not materially changed, but the committee has touched on a few points concerning which there has been considerable discussion. The committee first defines a bunt hit. It next provides that if the ball falls foul while the batsman is trying to advance a runner by a bunt sacrifice a strike shall be called. An amendment is also suggested to the rule regarding a strike, providing that a strike shall be called if the batsman strikes at a ball which touches him. Noisy coaching is also touched upon, and the umpire is given additional power to remove players in certain cases. A fly to the outfield is not counted a sacrifice. Other rules are amended to fit these changes.

Gen. Ammen Dead.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Gen. Jacob Ammen, retired United States army, died suddenly of heart disease at Lockland, Ohio, this afternoon.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness and probably showers by Wednesday night; warmer; south winds. For Ohio, increasing cloudiness; probably showers in western portion; warmer; south winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	25	3 p. m.	46
9 a. m.	30	7 p. m.	42
12 m.	41	Weather—Clear.	

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